# **Complete Summary**

## **TITLE**

Pediatric heart surgery: volume.

# SOURCE(S)

AHRQ quality indicators. Pediatric quality indicators: technical specifications [version 3.2]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2008 Feb 29. various p.

McDonald K, Romano P, Davies S, Haberland C, Geppert J, Ku A, Choudhry K. Measures of pediatric health care quality based on hospital administrative data: the pediatric quality indicators. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2006 Sep. 130 p. [82 references]

## **Measure Domain**

## **PRIMARY MEASURE DOMAIN**

Structure

The validity of measures depends on how they are built. By examining the key building blocks of a measure, you can assess its validity for your purpose. For more information, visit the <u>Measure Validity</u> page.

## **SECONDARY MEASURE DOMAIN**

Outcome

# **Brief Abstract**

## **DESCRIPTION**

This measure is used to assess the number of patients undergoing surgery for congenital heart disease.

## **RATIONALE**

This indicator was developed as part of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ's) Inpatient Quality Indicator measure set and is based on an indicator developed by Kathy Jenkins and colleagues. Dr. Jenkins developed this indicator based on physician input and empirical analyses and further studies have studied the relationship of volume to morbidity and mortality. (Jenkins et al.,

Pediatrics 1995; Hannan et al., Pediatrics 1998; Sollano et al., J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1999)

Procedure volume is a surrogate measure of quality; its face validity depends on whether a strong association with outcomes of care is both plausible and widely accepted in the professional community.

Pediatric cardiac surgery requires technical proficiency with the use of complex equipment. Technical errors may lead to clinically significant complications, such as arrhythmias, congestive heart failure, and death. However, the measure developers are not aware of any consensus guidelines or recommendations regarding minimum procedure volume.

Refer to the original measure documentation for additional literature based evidence about this measure organized by the following topics: "Precision," "Minimum bias," "Construct validity," "Fosters true quality improvement," and "Prior use."

#### PRIMARY CLINICAL COMPONENT

Pediatric heart surgery; congenital heart disease; volume

#### **DENOMINATOR DESCRIPTION**

This measure applies to providers of pediatric heart surgery (one provider at a time).

#### **NUMERATOR DESCRIPTION**

Discharges under age 18 with International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) procedure codes for either congenital heart disease in any field *or* non-specific heart surgery in any field with ICD-9-CM diagnosis of congenital heart disease in any field

## Exclude cases:

- Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) 14 (pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium)
- with transcatheter interventions as single cardiac procedures, performed without bypass but with catherization
- with septal defects as single cardiac procedures without bypass
- heart transplant
- premature infants with patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) closure as only cardiac procedure
- age less than 30 days with PDA closure as only cardiac procedure
- missing discharge disposition
- transferring to another short-term hospital

**Note**: Refer to the original measure documentation for specific ICD-9-CM codes.

# **Evidence Supporting the Measure**

# **EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE CRITERION OF QUALITY**

- A formal consensus procedure involving experts in relevant clinical, methodological, and organizational sciences
- One or more research studies published in a National Library of Medicine (NLM) indexed, peer-reviewed journal

# **Evidence Supporting Need for the Measure**

#### **NEED FOR THE MEASURE**

Variation in quality for the performance measured

## **EVIDENCE SUPPORTING NEED FOR THE MEASURE**

McDonald K, Romano P, Davies S, Haberland C, Geppert J, Ku A, Choudhry K. Measures of pediatric health care quality based on hospital administrative data: the pediatric quality indicators. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2006 Sep. 130 p. [82 references]

## **State of Use of the Measure**

## **STATE OF USE**

Current routine use

## **CURRENT USE**

Internal quality improvement Quality of care research

# **Application of Measure in its Current Use**

#### **CARE SETTING**

Hospitals

#### PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE

**Physicians** 

## LOWEST LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY ADDRESSED

Single Health Care Delivery Organizations

## **TARGET POPULATION AGE**

Does not apply to this measure

# **TARGET POPULATION GENDER**

Does not apply to this measure

## STRATIFICATION BY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Does not apply to this measure

# **Characteristics of the Primary Clinical Component**

# INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

Unspecified

## **ASSOCIATION WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Unspecified

## **BURDEN OF ILLNESS**

See the "Rationale" field.

## **UTILIZATION**

Unspecified

## **COSTS**

Unspecified

**Institute of Medicine National Healthcare Quality Report Categories** 

## **IOM CARE NEED**

Getting Better

## **IOM DOMAIN**

Effectiveness

# **Data Collection for the Measure**

## **CASE FINDING**

Does not apply to this measure

## **DENOMINATOR SAMPLING FRAME**

Does not apply to this measure

## **DENOMINATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS**

#### Inclusions

This measure applies to providers of pediatric heart surgery (one provider at a time).

## **Exclusions**

Unspecified

#### RELATIONSHIP OF DENOMINATOR TO NUMERATOR

Does not apply to this measure

## **DENOMINATOR (INDEX) EVENT**

Does not apply to this measure

## **DENOMINATOR TIME WINDOW**

Does not apply to this measure

## **NUMERATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS**

## **Inclusions**

Discharges under age 18 with International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) procedure codes for either congenital heart disease in any field *or* non-specific heart surgery in any field with ICD-9-CM diagnosis of congenital heart disease in any field

## **Exclusions**

Exclude cases:

- Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) 14 (pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium)
- with transcatheter interventions as single cardiac procedures, performed without bypass but with catherization
- with septal defects as single cardiac procedures without bypass
- heart transplant
- premature infants with patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) closure as only cardiac procedure
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- missing discharge disposition
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**Note**: Refer to the original measure documentation for specific ICD-9-CM codes.

# MEASURE RESULTS UNDER CONTROL OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS, ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR POLICYMAKERS

The measure results are somewhat or substantially under the control of the health care professionals, organizations and/or policymakers to whom the measure applies.

## NUMERATOR TIME WINDOW

Fixed time period

## **DATA SOURCE**

Administrative data

# **LEVEL OF DETERMINATION OF QUALITY**

Does not apply to this measure

## **OUTCOME TYPE**

Proxy for Outcome

#### PRE-EXISTING INSTRUMENT USED

Unspecified

# **Computation of the Measure**

#### **SCORING**

Count

# **INTERPRETATION OF SCORE**

Better quality is associated with a higher score

## **ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS**

Does not apply to this measure

## STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Internal time comparison

# **Evaluation of Measure Properties**

## **EXTENT OF MEASURE TESTING**

The development of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Pediatric Quality Indicators utilizes a four pronged approach: identification of candidate indicators, literature review, empirical analyses, and panel review.

Candidate indicators were identified through both published literature and a brief survey of national organizations. Literature review provided descriptions and evaluations of some candidate indicators and the underlying relationship to quality of care. Empirical analyses were conducted to explore alternative definitions; to assess nationwide rates and hospital variation; and to develop appropriate methods to account for variation in risk. Clinical panel review helped to refine indicator definitions and risk groupings, and to establish face validity in light of the limited evidence from the literature for most pediatric indicators. Information from these sources was used to specify indicator definitions and make recommendations to AHRQ regarding the best indicators for inclusion in the pediatric indicator set.

A structured review of each indicator was undertaken to evaluate face validity (from a clinical perspective). This process mirrored that undertaken during the initial development of the Patient Safety Indicators. Specifically, the panel approach established *consensual validity*, which "extends face validity from one expert to a panel of experts who examine and rate the appropriateness of each item...." The methodology for the structured review was adapted from the RAND/UCLA Appropriateness Method and consisted of an initial independent assessment of each indicator by clinician panelists using an initial questionnaire, a conference call among all panelists, followed by a final independent assessment by clinician panelists using the same questionnaire. The panel process served to refine definitions of some indicators, add new measures, and dismiss indicators with major concerns from further consideration.

Empirical analyses were conducted to provide the clinical panels and peer review participants with additional information about the indicators. These analyses were also used by the development team to test the alternative specifications and the relative contribution of indicator components in the numerator and denominator. These analyses were not intended to inform issues of precision, bias and construct validity, which will be addressed separately. The data source used in the empirical analyses was the 2003 Kids' Inpatient Sample (KID).

Refer to the original measure documentation for additional details.

## **EVIDENCE FOR RELIABILITY/VALIDITY TESTING**

Fitch K, Bernstein SJ, Aguilar MD, et al. The RAND/UCLA appropriateness method user's manual. Santa Monica (CA): RAND; 2001. 109 p.

Green L, Lewis F. Measurement and evaluation in health education and health promotion. Mountain View (CA): Mayfield Publishing Company; 1998.

McDonald K, Romano P, Davies S, Haberland C, Geppert J, Ku A, Choudhry K. Measures of pediatric health care quality based on hospital administrative data: the pediatric quality indicators. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2006 Sep. 130 p. [82 references]

# **Identifying Information**

Pediatric heart surgery volume (PDI 7).

## **MEASURE COLLECTION**

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicators

#### **MEASURE SET NAME**

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Pediatric Quality Indicators

## **DEVELOPER**

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

#### **ENDORSER**

National Quality Forum

## **ADAPTATION**

This measure was adapted from the AHRQ Inpatient Quality Indicators.

## **PARENT MEASURE**

Pediatric heart surgery volume (IQI 3) (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality [AHRQ])

#### **RELEASE DATE**

2006 Feb

## **REVISION DATE**

2008 Feb

## **MEASURE STATUS**

This is the current release of the measure.

## SOURCE(S)

AHRQ quality indicators. Pediatric quality indicators: technical specifications [version 3.2]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2008 Feb 29. various p.

McDonald K, Romano P, Davies S, Haberland C, Geppert J, Ku A, Choudhry K. Measures of pediatric health care quality based on hospital administrative data: the pediatric quality indicators. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2006 Sep. 130 p. [82 references]

## **MEASURE AVAILABILITY**

The individual measure, "Pediatric Heart Surgery Volume (PDI 7)," is published in "Measures of Pediatric Health Care Quality Based on Hospital Administrative Data: The Pediatric Quality Indicators" and "AHRQ Quality Indicators. Pediatric Quality Indicators: Technical Specifications [version 3.2]." These documents are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) from the <a href="Pediatric Quality Indicators">Pediatric Quality Indicators</a>
<a href="Download">Download</a> page at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicators Web site.

For more information, please contact the QI Support Team at support@qualityindicators.ahrq.gov.

## **COMPANION DOCUMENTS**

The following are available:

- AHRQ quality indicators. Pediatric quality indicators: software documentation [version 3.2] - SAS. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2008 Mar 10. 40 p. This document is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) from the AHRQ Quality Indicators Web site.
- AHRQ quality indicators. Software documentation: Windows [version 3.1a]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2007 Apr 6. 99 p. This document is available in PDF from the <u>AHRQ Quality</u> Indicators Web site.
- Pediatric quality indicators (PedQI): covariates [version 3.1]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2007 Mar 12. 52 p. This document is available in PDF from the <u>AHRQ Quality Indicators Web site</u>.
- Pediatric quality indicators (PedQI): covariates (with POA) [version 3.1].
   Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2007
   Mar 12. 52 p. This document is available in PDF from the AHRQ Quality
   Indicators Web site.
- HCUPnet. [internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 [accessed 2007 May 21]. [Various pagings]. HCUPnet is available from the AHRQ Web site. See the related QualityTools summary.

## **NQMC STATUS**

This NQMC summary was completed by ECRI Institute on December 28, 2007. The information was verified by the measure developer on March 31, 2008.

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